Ziebach County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

AcD – Amor–Cabba Loams, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

AcD AMOR–CABBA LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Amor series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are moderately deep to soft sandstone bedrock. They formed in material weathered from stratified soft sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AcD AMOR–CABBA LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ba – Badland

Ba BADLAND – Badland is moderately steep to very steep barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Ordinarily, the areas are not stony. Badland is most common where streams cut into soft geologic material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bk – Bankard Loamy Fine Sand

Bk BANKARD LOAMY FINE SAND – The Bankard series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from a variety of rocks. Bankard soils are on flood plains and low terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Bn – Bankard Variant Loamy Fine Sand

Bn BANKARD VARIANT LOAMY FINE SAND – The Bankard Variant consist of deep, well or excessively drained soils formed in sandy or sandy and gravelly alluvium on flood plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Bo – Banks Loamy Fine Sand

Bo BANKS LOAMY FINE SAND – The Banks series consists of very deep, excessively or somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in recently deposited sandy alluvium. These soils are on levees, flood plains and low terraces of larger streams. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

BpB – Bullock–Parchin Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

BpB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BpB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsC – Bullock–Slickspots–Parchin Complex, 2 To 25 Percent Slopes

BsC BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsC BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsC BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaE – Cabba–Lantry Complex, 25 To 40 Percent Slopes

CaE CABBA–LANTRY COMPLEX, 25 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CaE CABBA–LANTRY COMPLEX, 25 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

CcF – Cabba–Rock Outcrop Complex, 9 To 60 Percent Slopes

CcF CABBA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CcF CABBA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CkF – Cohagen–Rock Outcrop Complex, 9 To 50 Percent Slopes

CkF COHAGEN–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CkF COHAGEN–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CoE – Cohagen–Vebar Fine Sandy Loams, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

CoE COHAGEN–VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAMS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CoE COHAGEN–VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAMS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CrD – Cohagen–Vebar–Bullock Fine Sandy Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

CrD COHAGEN–VEBAR–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CrD COHAGEN–VEBAR–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CrD COHAGEN–VEBAR–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ct – Craft Very Fine Sandy Loam

Ct CRAFT VERY FINE SANDY LOAM – The Craft series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in stratified, calcareous alluvium on bottom lands. They have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

DaA – Daglum Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

DaA DAGLUM LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DrB – Daglum–Rhoades Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

DrB DAGLUM–RHOADES LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DrB DAGLUM–RHOADES LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

DuC – Dupree Clay, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

DuC DUPREE CLAY, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dupree series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EvB – Evridge Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

EvB EVRIDGE LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Evridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy material derived from soft sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderately rapid above the B horizon and slow in the B horizon. The This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

FaA – Farland Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

FaA FARLAND SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Farland series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in stratified alluvium on terraces and valley foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

FaB – Farland Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

FaB FARLAND SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Farland series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in stratified alluvium on terraces and valley foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Fv – Fluvaquents, Ponded

Fv FLUVAQUENTS, PONDED – Fluvents, flooded, consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on floodplains. They primarily are in old oxbows along major waterways. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Gn – Glenross Fine Sandy Loam

Gn GLENROSS FINE SANDY LOAM – The Glenross series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Gr – Grail Silt Loam

Gr GRAIL SILT LOAM – The Grail series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, fans, swales and foot slopes on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Hc – Haverson Silt Loam, Channeled

Hc HAVERSON SILT LOAM, CHANNELED – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

He – Heil Silt Loam

He HEIL SILT LOAM – The Heil series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey, calcareous alluvium. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Hn – Heil Variant Silty Clay Loam, Ponded

Hn HEIL VARIANT SILTY CLAY LOAM, PONDED – The Heil Variant consist of very deep, very poorly drained soil formed in local alluvium in upland depressions. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

HpC – Hisle–Pierre Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

HpC HISLE–PIERRE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HpC HISLE–PIERRE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

HsB – Hisle–Slickspots Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

HsB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HsB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ka – Korchea Loam

Ka KORCHEA LOAM – The Korchea series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in stratified alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Kc – Korchea Loam, Channeled

Kc KORCHEA LOAM, CHANNELED – The Korchea series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in stratified alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

KyB – Kyle Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

KyB KYLE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LcD – Lantry–Cabba Complex, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

LcD LANTRY–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LcD LANTRY–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LdD – Lantry–Cabba–Rhoades Complex, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

LdD LANTRY–CABBA–RHOADES COMPLEX, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LdD LANTRY–CABBA–RHOADES COMPLEX, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LdD LANTRY–CABBA–RHOADES COMPLEX, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LeD – Lantry–Korchea–Cabba Complex, 1 To 25 Percent Slopes

LeD LANTRY–KORCHEA–CABBA COMPLEX, 1 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LeD LANTRY–KORCHEA–CABBA COMPLEX, 1 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Korchea series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in stratified alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
LeD LANTRY–KORCHEA–CABBA COMPLEX, 1 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Lh – Lohler Silty Clay Loam

Lh LOHLER SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Lohler series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in stratified clayey alluvium. These soils are on flood plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Lk – Lohler Silty Clay Loam, Channeled

Lk LOHLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, CHANNELED – The Lohler series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in stratified clayey alluvium. These soils are on flood plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Ln – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam

Ln LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Lo – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, Channeled

Lo LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, CHANNELED – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

PbB – Parchin–Bullock Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

PbB PARCHIN–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PbB PARCHIN–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeB – Pierre Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

PeB PIERRE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeC – Pierre Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

PeC PIERRE CLAY, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PmD – Pierre–Samsil Clays, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

PmD PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PmD PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Po – Pits, Gravel

Po PITS, GRAVEL – Orthents, gravelly consists of areas where gravel has been excavated and removed. Some areas have been smoothed and 8 to 14 inches of loamy overburden has been replaced. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrA – Promise Clay, Silty Substratum, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

PrA PROMISE CLAY, SILTY SUBSTRATUM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Promise series consists of deep or very deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shales. These soils are on uplands, fans and terraces. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RaA – Ree Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RaA REE LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ree series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaB – Ree Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RaB REE LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ree series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RbB – Reeder Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RbB REEDER LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RbC – Reeder Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RbC REEDER LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RcB – Reeder–Daglum Loams, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

RcB REEDER–DAGLUM LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RcB REEDER–DAGLUM LOAMS, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RdC – Reeder–Lantry Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RdC REEDER–LANTRY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RdC REEDER–LANTRY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ReC – Reeder–Rhoades–Lantry Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

ReC REEDER–RHOADES–LANTRY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ReC REEDER–RHOADES–LANTRY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ReC REEDER–RHOADES–LANTRY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lantry series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sedimentary bedrock on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RgB – Regent Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RgB REGENT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RgC – Regent Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RgC REGENT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RhD – Regent–Cabba Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

RhD REGENT–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RhD REGENT–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RmB – Regent–Daglum Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RmB REGENT–DAGLUM COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RmB REGENT–DAGLUM COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnB – Regent–Rhoades Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RnB REGENT–RHOADES COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RnB REGENT–RHOADES COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RoA – Reliance Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RoA RELIANCE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reliance series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loess on uplands and terraces. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RoB – Reliance Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RoB RELIANCE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reliance series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loess on uplands and terraces. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RrA – Rhoades–Daglum Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RrA RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RrA RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RrB – Rhoades–Daglum Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RrB RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RrB RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RsB – Rhoades–Slickspots Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

RsB RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsB RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RvA – Ridgeview Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RvA RIDGEVIEW SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ridgeview series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RvB – Ridgeview Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RvB RIDGEVIEW SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ridgeview series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Rw – Riverwash

Rw RIVERWASH – Riverwash consists of stratified clayey, silty, sandy and/or gravelly sediments that flood during spring thaws and normal high water events. These areas are usually barren and are subject to shifting during the flooding events. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

SaE – Samsil Clay, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

SaE SAMSIL CLAY, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ScF – Samsil–Rock Outcrop Complex, 9 To 60 Percent Slopes

ScF SAMSIL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ScF SAMSIL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SgA – Savage Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

SgA SAVAGE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savage series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty alluvium, loess, or in glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine material. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SgB – Savage Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SgB SAVAGE SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savage series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty alluvium, loess, or in glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine material. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

ShE – Schamber–Samsil Complex, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

ShE SCHAMBER–SAMSIL COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Schamber series consists of well to excessively drained soils that are very shallow over sand and gravel outwash sediments. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ShE SCHAMBER–SAMSIL COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SkB – Seroco–Tally Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

SkB SEROCO–TALLY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Seroco series consists of deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in wind and water sorted sandy material. These soils are on sandy outwash plains, terraces and uplands This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SkB SEROCO–TALLY COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tally series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in material derived from eolian deposits, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on stream terraces, alluvial fans, till plains, drainageways, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

So – Shambo Loam

So SHAMBO LOAM – The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sp – Slickspots

Sp SLICKSPOTS – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

StA – Stady Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

StA STADY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stady series consists of very deep, well drained soils moderately deep to sand and gravel. Permeability is moderate in the upper horizons and very rapid in the 2Bk and 2C horizons. These soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel and are on stream terraces and glacial outwash valley terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SwB – Swanboy Clay, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

SwB SWANBOY CLAY, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SxC – Swanboy–Kyle Clays, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

SxC SWANBOY–KYLE CLAYS, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SxC SWANBOY–KYLE CLAYS, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SyB – Swanboy–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

SyB SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SyB SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TaA – Tally Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

TaA TALLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tally series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in material derived from eolian deposits, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on stream terraces, alluvial fans, till plains, drainageways, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TaB – Tally Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TaB TALLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tally series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in material derived from eolian deposits, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on stream terraces, alluvial fans, till plains, drainageways, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Tm – Trembles Fine Sandy Loam

Tm TREMBLES FINE SANDY LOAM – Typically, Trembles soils have calcareous fine sandy loam A and C horizons. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Tr – Trembles Fine Sandy Loam, Channeled

Tr TREMBLES FINE SANDY LOAM, CHANNELED – Typically, Trembles soils have calcareous fine sandy loam A and C horizons. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

VbB – Vebar Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

VbB VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VbC – Vebar Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

VbC VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VcC – Vebar–Cohagen Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

VcC VEBAR–COHAGEN FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VcC VEBAR–COHAGEN FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VdC – Vebar–Daglum Complex, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

VdC VEBAR–DAGLUM COMPLEX, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VdC VEBAR–DAGLUM COMPLEX, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water Less Than 40 Acres

w WATER LESS THAN 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

w40 – Water Greater Than 40 Acres

w40 WATER GREATER THAN 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally greater than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

WcE – Wabek–Cabba Complex, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

WcE WABEK–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wabek series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly and very rapidly permeable soils formed in sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, beach ridges, terraces and terrace escarpments. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WcE WABEK–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ziebach County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

WdE – Wayden Silty Clay Loam, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

WdE WAYDEN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wayden series consists of well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in soft alkaline shales. These soils are shallow to soft shale. They are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

We – Wendte Silty Clay

We WENDTE SILTY CLAY – The Wendte series consists of deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Wn – Wendte Silty Clay, Channeled

Wn WENDTE SILTY CLAY, CHANNELED – The Wendte series consists of deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.